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ism and historic chronicle and full of suggestion for the ordinary civilian mind. It compasses within its pages the facts of evolving industrial democracy and economic unification of the world, all tending toward social uniformity and "the great society." Against this background are set up and studied older forms of nationalism. To the question, Has nationality a future; and if it is to survive, what rôle will it play in social organization of the world? Professor Herbert declines a definite answer; but he inclines to believe that it will survive. Concerning its future form he is more certain of his convictions. Political nationalism, "under present conditions and in so far as it aims at the creation of a multitude of uni-national States, is impossible. It is also undesirable. . . . The conception of nationality must be divorced from that of the State." It is when the author of this book comes to constructive suggestions that he is weakest. Not even the efforts in recently framed treaties to guard the rights of racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, and to make them matters of international concern, wholly satisfy him; for he sees that the mere process of increasing the size of the socialized unit dedicated to humane ends does not solve the problem. A multi-national State guaranteeing liberty and equality to its constituent groups and receiving the sanction of a supreme interstate authority may err as well as go right. All depends, as with the smaller unit, on the virtue of those who control. Therefore he sums it up by saying, that "in the last resort nothing but good sense and just principles will save it [the multi-national State] from that broad and easy road which leads to destruction."

THE STATE AND GOVERNMENT. By James Quayle Dealey. D. Appleton & Co., New York City. \$3.00 net.

This broadly outlined, clearly stated, and liberally conceived study in political science as it appears from the sociological point of view is to be credited to a Brown University professor. The comparative method is used and concrete instances illustrating general principles are cited, the same being drawn from a widely distributed group of nations. To the more technical part of his book, that dealing with the organization and functioning of the legislative, executive, and judicial arms of government, the author has added wise comments on the growth of law and its technique, the bases for citizenship, the rise of political parties, and the origins of policies of state, domestic and foreign. Written for the general reader and for advanced students in colleges and universities, it has readable qualities that a more ponderous and "documented" historical chronicle and scientific study might have lacked. Prepared for a specific group of intelligent but not "informed" readers, it hits the mark.

Professor Dealey has much sympathy with the social-welfare theory of the modern State; and reactionaries cannot count on the book as suitable for their propaganda purposes. On issues of war and peace he is a practical idealist. He sees no Utopia at hand; would go "slow but sure"; and he cannot forget that "the State stands forth as fundamentally a war band charged with the duty of preserving group safety and of guaranteeing domestic peace by using threat and force, so as to render submissive recalcitrant subjects." Admitting all the evils that go with this fact, he nevertheless sees in the State a grouping that stands for "the preservation of the highest in human development," and an institution submission to which is the price men pay for liberty.

THE SWORD OR THE CROSS. By Kirby Page. The Christian Century Press, Chicago. Pp. 107. \$1.20.

This is a simply stated and unadorned argument for the thesis that if Jesus was a foe of war for whatsoever cause, defensive or offensive, and if he cannot be imagined as ever fighting physically to win victory for the right, therefore no loyal follower of his may or should put defense of self, or family, or nation above the duty of imitating Jesus. Not even protection or preservation of political liberty is justified as a plea for war. The author is not specific in his constructive suggestions as to how a "Christian substitute for war" is to be found or what form

it will take. He leaves that to God and to "Necessity, the mother of invention." The descriptive sections of the book, making vivid the terrors of war, are based on the author's experiences during many months of sojourn in Europe, and the book is dedicated "to an intimate friend, who for Christ's sake served a term in the Federal prison at Leavenworth." It issues from a press that is circulating vital literature dealing with contemporary ethical problems, and the book represents a stirring among the younger Christian leaders of the country.

THE CRISIS IN RUSSIA. By Arthur Ransome. B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York City. Pp. 201. \$1.60.

From the beginning of the Russian Revolution, Arthur Ransome has had unusual facilities for getting at the leaders of the communistic régime and finding out what their aims are, nominally if not actually. He has not always been *persona grata* with British and other officials, and no doubt he has to be discounted somewhat as a partisan onlooker and propagandist. Nevertheless, this book, like his earlier ones, is worth perusing, even though under some suspicion as to its clarity of vision.

In the first place, the Russia that he has just seen anew, in his opinion, is so absorbingly concerned with problems of food and raiment that its interest in communism or capitalism as a triumphant doctrine is not as keen as it used to be. The dominant issue now is not one of politics or political science or the territorial limitations of the realm, but one of saving life, collective and personal.

Russian trades unionism he finds to be radically different from the type found in other lands, and in fact so much a part of the existing government is it that the unions are disintegrating because lacking in that discipline which in most countries is gained by being in opposition. Beset with disputes within their ranks arising from breakdown of the policy of "Workers Control," realizing the necessity of using bourgeois specialists to make production possible, and faced with the likelihood of industrial conscription, the trades unionists now are a disillusioned faction.

It is interesting to find this English investigator reporting Rykoff, the President of the Supreme Council of Public Economy, as forecasting a time when there will be a Supreme Economic Council dealing with Europe as a single economic whole, in which belief he has the support of some of the ablest financiers, economists, and statesmen of Europe and of America. Meantime Russia plans, according to Rykoff, to make herself as self-sufficing as possible; and he is confident that, as other nations of Europe pass through the revolution against capitalism which Russia has undergone, they will find it necessary to join with her in the coming economic super-state. With the advent of this new international organism, economic and not political in its essence, political parties will pass away. Rykoff thinks he can detect in present Russia signs of this death of partyism. Ransome cannot agree with him.

ACROSS AMERICA WITH THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. By Pierre Goemaere. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York City. Pp. 149.

This is not an official account of the tour of King Albert and his charming wife to and about the United States, though it is written by a member of his suite; but it will ever be a valuable because transparently honest account of the reaction of an impressionable European to scenes and experiences that haunt him with their splendor, as he says in his preface; and it will be none the less valuable because incidentally it also reveals the characters of the Belgian monarch and his queen and the adoration they inspire in Belgian youth. Of course, it has the inevitable incorrect generalizations from insufficient data which all tourists disclose who rush into print. It will delight Boston Brahmins to read that the city is the "intellectual and aristocratic" center of America; but readers west of the Hudson will shrug their shoulders as they read. Strange to say, the author, in describing Harvard's method of conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on King Albert, says nothing of